INFORMATION TE ION REPORT

CD NO.

COUNTRY

SUBJECT

China

· Providence of the Control of the C

Soviet Views on Building Chinese Communist Air Force

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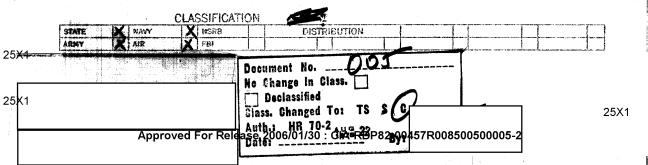
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Soviet personnel during the course of their conversations with Chinese, indicate that they hold the following views concerning the development of the Chinese Communist Air Force (CCAF)

- A systematic survey of all existing airlields in China must be completed between 1950 and 1951. These should be reconditioned and expanded, and sirfields in strategic areas must be equipped with modern installations.
- With the exception of certain strategic airfields, reconditioning and expansion of mirfields in China must be coordinated with Soviet war strategy, so that Chinese airfields can become important bases for the Soviet Air Force (SAF) in the event of a world war.
- 3. Training of air force personnel must be intensified; 100,000 air force personnel must be trained between 1050 and 1953.
- Air crew personnel should be trained at Chiarussu, Ili and Lanchou, vinile ground personnel should be trained separately in the various military areas.
- The number of planes to be provided by the USSR will depend on the progress of training in the CCAF.
- In the event of a sudden change in the world situation before 1953. planes piloted by SAF personnel may be sent to China to assist the CCAF in defending China.
- The Chinese Communist must select their best aeronautical technicians to study progressive aircraft rampfacturing techniques in the Will so that they will be preserved to establish nodern aircraft canufacturing plants in China as soon as the initial steps of building the CCAF are completed.

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its total strength, including planes provided by the USSR, is about 1,000 planes. Most of these are now in Mancharia, but there is now one squadron of about 70 fighter planes in the East China Hilitary Area, divided among the Mingkukung Airfield, Nanking; the Kiangwan Airfield, Shanghai; and the Chienchiao Airfield, Hangchow.

